L 3197-66 EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5009205 S/0241/65/010/003/0088/0089

AUTHOR: Sokolov, V. V.; Gus'kova, A. K.

TITLE: Blood System Changes Produced by Chronic Action of Small Radiation Doses, Ye. D. Goldberg, Tomsk, 1964

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 88-89

TOPIC TAGS: ionizing radiation, radiation effect, blood, dose, biological effect, hematology

ABSTRACT: The book is a generalization of literature experimental data on hematology of persons affected by chronic radiation sickness, blood system reactions at later dates of persons who survived acute radiation sickness in Japan, and the author's data on blood indices of roentgenologists and healthy persons. The author attempts to systematize the data on the basis of biological effect dependence on total radiation dose and radiation intensity. Evaluation of various groups of data and the conclusions as well as the effective use of tables to summarize data are outstanding features of the book. Its shortcomings include the absence of certain important literature

Card 1/2

L 3197-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5009205

sources, inadequate explanations of contradictory data, and the lack of sufficient data on hematological investigation methods and indices. Biologists and doctors engaged in radiation pathology should find the book of particular interest. Orig. art. has: None.

ASSOCIATION: None.

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 21780-66 EWT(m) LIP(c)
ACC NR: AP6014390 SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/004/0009/0014

AUTHOR: Lebedev, V. N. (Moscow); Gus'kova, A. K. (Moscow); Ponizovskaya, A. I. (Moscow); Denisova, Ye. A. (Moscow); Gribova, I. A. (Moscow); Salatskaya, M. I. (Moscow); L'vovskaya, E. N. (Moscow)

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy); Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases AMN SSSR (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Clinical and dosimetric data derived from observation of personnel operating a 10-Gev OIYAI synchrophasotron (Analysis of results of dosimetric monitoring from 1956—1962)

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 4, 1966, 9-14

TOPIC TAGS: radiation effect, industrial hygiene, medical examination, systole, diastole, bradycardia

ABSTRACT: Workers operating a 10-Gev synchrophasotron at the high-energy laboratory of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in the period of 1955—1962 were examined, and clinical test results were correlated with data derived from dosimetric monitoring. Levels of influence of x-rays, gamma radiation, beta radiation, and fast neutron radiation (the latter in the energy range of 0.5—200 Mev) were determined by various methods. Workers were divided into three groups according to the kind

Card 1/2 UDC: 613.648:621.384.611

L 24780-66

ACC NR: AP6014390

and level of radiation to which they had been habitually exposed. It was found that the first group, consisting of people directly involved in the operation and repair of the synchrophasotron, in servicing of linear accelerators, etc., received doses from 2—3 rem (the maximum permissible dose was set at 5 rem/yr). The second group, consisting of physicists and engineers conducting the experiments, together with technicians and mechanics, received about the same amounts of radiation. The third group, auxiliary personnel such as electricians and janitors exposed to radiation only occasionally, averaged less than 0.5 rem/yr. Two hundred and fifty-four workers (all groups) were given thorough physical examinations in the course of the 8-yr observation period. Eighty-five percent of the subjects were men, 95% were under 40, and 67% had periods of service from 4—10 yr. Two hundred and two control subjects were given the same tests. The following functional shifts, all within physiological norms, were noted in the experimental group: 1) Seventeen percent of the experimental group had a systolic pressure of 100 mm or lower, as compared with 5% of the controls, and 35% had a systolic pressure of 105 mm or lower, as against 21% of the controls. 2) Diastolic pressure was also decreased in the experimental group, but to a lesser extent. 3) Pulse pressure in the experimental group averaged 40.6 mm as against 44 mm in the controls. 4) In the experimental group, tonus of blood vessels in the lower extremities was somewhat decreased. 5) Bradycardia was noted in 45% of the experimental group as compared with 28% of the controls. It must be noted that these variations did not hinder work capacity or seriously detract from the overall health of the subjects investigated. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 15Dec64/ ORIG REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 4230

Card 2/2

L 37672-66 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AP6028848 SOURCE CODE: UR/0241/66/011/004/0015/0042

AUTHOR: Kurshakov, N. A.; Baysogolov, G. D.; Gus'kova, A. K. (Deceased); Shtukkenberg, Yu. M.; Drutman, R. D.; Malysheva, M. S. (Deceased) 30 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Correlation of local tissue changes and general reactions at different phases of the acute radiation syndrome in man

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 15-42

TOPIC TAGS: radiation biologic effect, dosimetry, tissue physiology, reflex activity, blood chemistry, radiation sickness, pathogenesis, blood

ABSTRACT: The authors studied pathogenetic mechanisms in local and whole-body irradiation and sought to explain the importance of the dose distribution in the origin of certain clinical symptoms, the course and outcome of the affection, i.e., the correlation between local tissue damage and general, particularly reflex, reactions of the organism.

The relationship between the beam of neutrons Π_0 and the specific activity of blood C is of the form:

$$\Pi_0 = 1.4 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \Sigma C \cdot \eta_{or} \cdot$$

where Π_0 is the beam of neutrons in neutrons/cm^2; Σ, mean effective path along which the absorption of neutrons in the tissue takes

Card 1/2 UDC: 617-001.28-031.84:617-001.28-031.84]-036.1

...ulas and 5 tables. [JPRS: 36,932]
...ep65 / ORIG REF: 017 / OTH REF: 014

GUS'KOVA, A. N.

"On Organometallic Compounds of Mercury: XXXII. Part I. On Preservation of Geometric Configuration of Chlorovinyl Grouping in Metathetical Reactions," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk, No. 6, 1945.

Inst. Organic Chemistry, Dept. Chem. Sci., AS.

KHETCHIKOV, L.N.; GAMBUROV, P.S.; GUS'KOVA, A.N.

pH suspension of sphalerite and galenite in the skarn-complex metal and tin-sulfide deposits of Maritime Territory. Soob DVFAN SSSR no.21:9-14 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy geologicheskiy institut Dal'nevostochnogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KAPITSA, Petr Leonidovich, akademik; VAYNSHTEYN, L.A., red.; GUS'KOVA, G.G., red.; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[High-power electronics]Elektronika bol'shikh moshchnostei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 194 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Microwaves) (Magnetrons)

GUS'KOVA, I. A.

USSR/Farm Animals - Wild Animals. Q-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2624

Author : Ye. D. Il'ina, I.A. Gus'kova
Inst : -
Title : The Effect of Living Conditions on the Growth and Development of Young Foxes.

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. vet. akad. 1957, 16, 46-54

Abstract : An analysis of the data available at the Saltykov zveresovkhoz indicated that the intensity of growth and the time of sexual maturity of female foxes depends on the time of birth of the cubs. Maintenance of the young foxes whether in individual cages or paired in cages with a larger area, produces a positive effect on the growth of the animals, and a negative effect on the fertility of the mothers. This last statement should be verified. Informs that the maintenance of male foxes in the same cage with the females does not appear to stimulate the fecundity of the females.

Card 1/1

VLASOV, A.Ya.; GUS'KOVA, I.L.

Temperature dependence of the magnetostriction of iron.
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.3:3-9 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Iron--Magnetic properties) (Magnetostriction)

Guskova, I.L.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5526

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnoy strukture ferromagnetikov, Krasnoyarsk, 1958.

Magnitnaya struktura ferromagnetikov; materialy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya, 10 - 16 iyunya 1958 g., Krasnoyarsk (Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances; Materials of the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, Held in Krasnoyarsk 10 - 16 June, 1958) Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd. AN SSSR, 1960. 249 p. Errata slip inserted 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya. Komissiya po magnetizmu pri Institute fiziki metallov OFMN.

Resp. Ed.: L. V. Kirenskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: R. L. Dudnik; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Mazurova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for researchers in ferromagnetism and for metal scientists.

Card 1/11

Magnetic Structure (Cont.) SOV/5526

COVERAGE: The collection contains 38 scientific articles presented at the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, held in Krasnoyarsk in June 1958. The material contains data on the magnetic structure of ferromagnetic materials and on the dynamics of the structure in relation to magnetic field changes, elastic stresses, and temperature. According to the Foreword the study of ferromagnetic materials had a successful beginning in the Soviet Union in the 1930's, was subsequently discontinued for many years, and was resumed in the 1950's. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword 3

Shur, Ya. S. [Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR - Institute of Physics of Metals, AS USSR, Sverdlovsk]. On the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances 5

Magnetic Structure (Cont.) SOV/5526

Vlasov, A. Ya., and I. L. Gus'kova [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Study of Iron Magnetostriction at Various Temperatures 233

Gus'kova, I. L. [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Determination of the Constants of Iron Magnetostriction on a Polycrystal Specimen 241

Miryasov, N. Z. [Physics Department of the Moscow State University]. Differential Susceptibility of Nickel Ferrite $NiFe_2O_4$ in the Region of Approach to Saturation 247

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

JA/wrc/os
10/28/61

Card 11/11

S/196/61/000/011/003/042
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Vlasov, A.Ya., and Gus'kova, I.L.

TITLE: An investigation of magnetostriction in iron at various temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.11, 1961, 1, abstract 11B 4. (Symposium "Magnetic structure of ferromagnetics", Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 233-239)

TEXT: Magnetostriction was investigated at various temperatures on a specimen of Armco iron instead of iron single crystals which have been used in many previous works. The investigations were made on a special equipment which could set up a uniform field of up to 2100 oersted at up to 30 cm in the temperature range from - 183 to + 480 °C. The magnetostriction was measured by remote pickups and the procedure was such that measurements at different temperatures could be made with a single pickup. The relationship between magnetostriction of iron and magnetic field intensity was found to be complex. In the

Card 1/2

temperature range - 183 to + 250 °C the magnetostriction is negative as the field increases, but at temperatures above 250 °C it is positive for all values of field. This is explained by the high anisotropy of magnetostriction in single crystals of iron. The curve of magnetostriction as a function of temperature has an inflection in the temperature region of 480 °C. Similar effects were not observed in comparable investigations with nickel specimens.
10 literature references.

ASSOCIATION: In-t fiziki SO AN SSSR
(Physics Institute SO AS USSR)

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

32798
S/137/61/000/012/116/149
A006/A101

24.2200

AUTHOR: Gus'kova, I.L.

TITLE: Determining the magnetostriction constants of iron on a polycrystalline specimen

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 9, abstract 12Zh58 (V sb. "Magnitn. struktura ferromagnetikov", Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 241 - 245)

TEXT: Experimental investigations were made with Armco-Fe specimens 17.8 mm long and 2 mm in diameter. The specimen was placed with the electric furnace and the measuring coil in a magnetizing solenoid which made it possible to produce a homogeneous field of up to 2,100 oersted strength on a 30 cm long section. Magnetostriction was measured at different temperatures with the aid of an extension pickup built into a Wheatstone bridge arm. The fields used were sufficient to attain saturation at almost all the temperatures investigated ($>20^{\circ}C$). Magnetostriction factors λ_{100} and λ_{111} for temperatures from -183 to +480°C were determined. It was found that λ_{100} decreased at temperatures raising from

Card 1/2

32798
S/137/61/000/012/116/149
A006/A101

Determining the magnetostriction constants ...

-183 to +100°C, and then increased again up to +480°C. λ_{111} remains negative with increasing temperatures and tends monotonously towards zero. There are 11 references.

A. Rusakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

85086

S/139/60/000/004/044/044/XX
E073/E535

24,2200 (1144,1160,1162)

AUTHOR: Gus'kova, I. L.

TITLE: Application of the Law of Approximation to Saturation of Even Effects for Determining the Magnetostriction Constants of Iron

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1960, No.4, p.240

TEXT: The law of approximation to saturation of even effects (Ref.1) and experimental data of magnetostriction of polycrystalline iron in strong magnetic fields (Ref.2) have enabled determining the magnetostriction constants $\lambda_{[100]}$ and $\lambda_{[111]}$ at various temperatures. This determination is based on the work of D'yakov who investigated theoretically the magnetostriction phenomenon in the range of high magnetic fields and found a new method of calculating the constants $\lambda_{[100]}$ and $\lambda_{[111]}$ from known values of the magnetostriction susceptibility of polycrystalline specimens, the constants of magnetic anisotropy and the intensity of spontaneous magnetization. In this paper the magnetostriction susceptibility

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85086
S/139/60/000/004/044/044/XX
E073/E535

Application of the Law of Approximation to Saturation of Even Effects for Determining the Magnetostriction Constants of Iron

has not been measured directly but has been calculated from the magnetostriction curve as the ratio of the increment in magnetostriction $\Delta\lambda$ to the appropriate increment of the magnetic field ΔH. At room temperature $K_1 = 5 \times 10^{-6}$, $I_s = 1710$ gauss. It was found from the calculations that $\lambda_{[100]} = 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$, $\lambda_{[111]} = -19.5 \times 10^{-6}$. Equal calculations were made for the temperatures -183, -90, -18, 20, 110, 160, 200, 250, 350, 400, 480°C. At higher temperatures this cannot be done, since saturation of the specimen occurs already in weak fields and it is not possible to single out a section of approximation to saturation. The saturation magnetization of the specimen at various temperatures was measured ballistically. The values of the constants of magnetic anisotropy in the investigated temperature range were taken on the basis of the data of Bryukhatov and Kirenskiy (Ref.3). The thus calculated magnetostriction constants at various temperatures are plotted in Fig.1. Analysis of the obtained results indicates that the magnetostriction constant along the direction of easy magnetization $\lambda_{[100]}$ (curve 1)

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85086
S/13?/60/000/004/044/0??/XX
E073/E535

Application of the Law of Approximation to Saturation or even Effects for Determining the Magnetostriction Constants of Iron

decreases with increasing temperature from -183 to +100°C and then increases with increasing temperature to 480°C. The magnetostriction constant along the direction where magnetization is difficult $\lambda_{[111]}$ (curve II) will remain negative with increasing temperature tending monotonously to become zero. The obtained results are in agreement with those obtained by Takaki in measurements on single crystals in the temperature range zero to Curie point.
There is 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.

(Note: This is a complete translation)

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki SO AN SSSR g. Krasnoyarsk
(Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk)

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1959

Card 3/3

VLASOV, A.Ya.; GUS'KOVA, I.L.

Temperature dependence of magnetostriction in iron-silicon alloys.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 11 no. 2:207-210 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Iron-silicon alloys) (Magnetostriction)

42208
S/139/62/000/005/013/015
E073/E535

24.2200

AUTHORS: Vlasov A.Ya and Gus'kova I.L.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the saturation magnetostriction of silicon-iron single crystals

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no.5, 1962, 156-160

TEXT: The temperature dependence of magnetostriction on single crystals of iron containing 3.5% Si (transformer sheet specimens 50 x 4 x 0.3 mm) was investigated for the first time in the directions [100], [110] and [111] in the plane (110) in the temperature range -196° to 300°C. Results: The magnetostriction constants are not universal for the single crystal. They depend considerably on the investigated crystal plane. At 20°C the constants had the following values: $\lambda_{[100]} = +1.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$, $\lambda_{[110]} = 2.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$, $\lambda_{[111]} = -3.9 \cdot 10^{-6}$. The initial magnetic structure must be taken into consideration since even slight short-duration deformations may greatly affect the magnitude and the characteristic of magnetostriction. In the plane (110)

Card 1/2

GUS'KOVA, L.A., aspirantka

Using carbothion in controlling the root knot nematode in greenhouses. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.11:38-39 N '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

SVESHNIKOVA, N.M.; GUSEVA, L.A.

Nematode diseases of flax. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no. 4:42 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.

GUS'KOVA, L.G., dotsent

Finishing of cotton fabrics with some cellulose preparations and synthetic resins. Gig. i san. 26 no.10:35-40 O '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(COTTON FINISHING)

ZVONKOVA, Ye.N.; SEMENOVA, Yu.I.; GUS'KOVA, L.I.; SARYCHEVA, I.K.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipids. Part 25: Synthesis of substituted aliphatic vinyl ethers. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3659-366 N'64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

LOMAKINA, T.S.; GUS'KOVA, L.I.; GRINEVA, N.I.

Identification, separation, and quantitative analysis of nucleoside and nucleotide derivatives by thin-layer chromatography on cellulose. Khim. prirod. soed. no.5:335-342 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted March 8, 1965.

GUS'KOVA, I. S., KHOZAK, S. I.

Drug Industry

Reputation of the factory trade-mark. Med. prom. No. 5, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfuric Acid, Nitrating Mixtures GUS'KOVA, L. V. May 52

GUS'KOVA, L.V.

"Study and Classification of Compounds in the System Sulfuric Acid Anhydride - Nitric Acid Anhydride - Water," I. I. Zaslavskiy, O. V. Klimova, L. V. Gus'kova, Chair of Inorg Chem, Ivanovo Chem-Technol Inst

Zhur Obshch Khim, Vol 22, No 5, pp 752-758

In the above liquid system, several compds of definite chem compn were found having the general formula $N_2O_5.4SO_3.mH_2O$. Some of the members of this group were separated in cryst form. Their stability decreases, as the coef m increases, i.e., as the quantity of water in the compd increases. If the coef exceeds 5, this compd does not exist in the liquid state even in partially dissocd form. Attempts were made to classify known individual compds of the series $N_2O_5.4SO_3.mH_2O$.

258T14

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Inorganic Chemistry

Study and classification of the compounds in the system sulfur trioxide–nitrogen pentoxide–water. [redacted] Zasorin, D. M. Klimova, and L. V. Cus'kova (Ivanovo Inst. Chem. Technol.). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 815–19(1952) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 5835a. H. L. H.

7-19-54

GUS'KOVA, L. V.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase Transitions B-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 3756

Author : Gus'kova L.V.
Inst : Ivanovo Chemico-Technological Institute
Title : Investigation of the System Acetic Acid - Sulfuric Acid.

Orig Pub : Tr. Ivanovsk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1956, No 5, 16-20

Abstract : In studying the system CH_3COOH-H_2SO_4 by refractometric and viscosimetric methods the existence of the compound $CH_3COOH.H_2SO_4$ (I) was ascertained. The method of atomic concentrations permits to detect in the above-stated system, in addition to I, also a compound having the composition $2CH_3COOH.H_2SO_4$. The data obtained are in accord with those found in the literature.

Card 1/1 - 104 -

Gus'kova, L. V.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Solutions. Theory of Acids and Bases, B-11

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 486

Author: Lapshin, B. M., and Gus'kova, L. V.

Institution: Ivanovsk Institute for Chemical Technology

Title: On the Question of Acid-Base Interactions in the Sulfuric Acid-Acetic Acid System

Original Periodical: Tr. Ivanovsk. khim.-tekh. in-ta, 1956, Vol 5, 23-24

Abstract: A lead dioxide electrode was used in the potentiometric investigation of the system H_2SO_4-CH_3COOH. The characteristic giving the potential of the PbO_2-electrode as a function of the composition of the system points to the formation of the compound $CH_3COOH_2^+HSO_4^-$.

Card 1/1

GUS'KOVA, L.V.

YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.; GUS'KOVA, L.V.

Thermochemistry of thiosulfate complexes of cadmium and zinc.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.9:2039-2042 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Thermochemistry) (Cadmium thiosulfate)
(Zinc thiosulfate)

DZUGUTOV, M. Ya.; VAKHTANOV, B.F., Prinimali uchastiye: KULTYGIN, V.S.; MIRONOVA, V.P.; GUS'KOVA, L.V.

Effect of conditions of deformation and subsequent heat treatment on the properties of the EI437B alloy. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 3 no.3:3-7 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Nickel alloys)
(Forging)

GUS'KOVA, M. (Stalingrad)

Use of the materials of the January (1961) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU in teaching the course on economic geography. Geog. v shkole 24 no.5:37-45 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Agricultural geography--Study and teaching)

GUS'KOVA, M.K.

Utilizing materials of the 21st Congress of the CPSU in teaching the economic geography of the U.S.S.R. Geog.v shkole 22 no.4:31-38 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Geography, Economic--Study and teaching)

BELINSKAYA, G.I.; GUS'KOVA, M.S.

Effect of exposure time on the sharpness of the photographic image. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.6:463-465 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

L 26929-65 FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWA(d)/T/EWA(c)/SED(b)-3 Pae-2 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5004208 S/0077/65/010/001/0010/0015

AUTHORS: Belinskaya, G. I.; Gus'kova, M. S.

TITLE: Frequency-contrast characteristics of photographic emulsions for sinusoidal and rectangular distribution of light, and their variation as functions of the exposure time

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 10-15

TOPIC TAGS: photographic emulsion, photographic image theory/ Pahkhrom 10, Kinonegativ NZ, Kinonegativ 1

ABSTRACT: An installation is described, constructed at the Institut fiziki Zemli (Institute of Earth Physics) AN SSSR, in which frequency-contrast characteristics of several Soviet photographic films were obtained by the use of the Fourier method. A schematic diagram of the installation is shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. Its essential

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part is a special adapter for reproducing an image with sinusoidal light distribution (light modulator). The apparatus was used to expose the films Pankhrom-10, Kinonegativ-NZ, and Kinonegativ-1. The densities of the photographic images of the sinusoidal test object and of the comparison wedges were measured with an MF-4 microphotometer, in which the photocell was replaced by a photomultiplier to increase sensitivity. The effective slit of the microphotometer was 1.5 μ wide, and 0.3 mm long. The frequency-contrast characteristics of the apparatus were determined experimentally using the system of P. Lindberg (Optica Acta, 1954, v. 1, 80). The frequency-contrast characteristics were also obtained by the NIKFI photographic diffusimetry method, using a rectangular test object. Both methods gave good agreement within 10--15%. The method of sinusoidal light distribution was developed by L. O. Hendberg (Arkiv Fys. 1960, v. 16, 417). It was found in connection with the NIKFI method that a reduction in the exposure time from 6×10^{-2} to 1×10^{-5} sec improves the frequency-contrast characteristics of films and accordingly increases

L 26929-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5004208

the sharpness of the photographic image. This result was obtained earlier by the authors (Zh. nauchn. i prikl. fotogr. i kinematogr. 1963, v. 8, no. 6, 463). "The authors thank Doctor of Technical Sciences A. S. Dubovik and Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor G. A. Istomin for their interest in the work and for valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Earth Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 17Jan64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: ES, OP

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002

Card 3/4

L 26929-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5004208

ENCLOSURE: 01

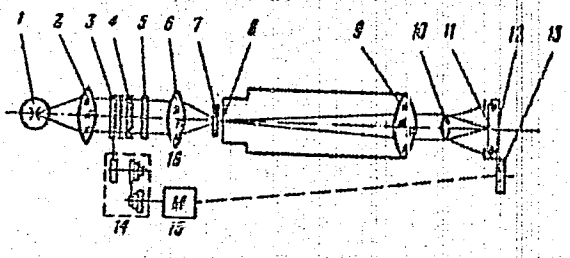

Fig. 1. Diagram of set-up for the determination of the frequency-contrast characteristic using a sinusoidal test object.

1 - Ribbon-filament lamp, 2, 6 - condenser, 3,4,5- polaroid, 7 - neutral attenuator, 8 - slit, 9 - collimator, 10 - lens, 11 - tested photographic material, 12 - carriage, 13 - gear, 14 - gear box, 15 - motor

Card 4/4

MITIN, A.; GUS'KOVA, N.

Courses for the improvement of qualifications. Avt. dor. 25 no.2:32 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Direktor kursov povysheniya kvalifikatsii pri Gosudarstvennom vsesoyuznom dorozhnom nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva SSSR (for Mitin).
2. Zaveduyushchaya aspiranturoy Gosudarstvennogo vsesoyuznogo dorozhnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva SSSR (for Gus'kova).
(Technical education)

ACCESSION NR: AT4016997 S/3057/63/000/000/0093/0097

AUTHOR: Ivanova, T.G.; Gus'kova, N.I.

TITLE: The use of films with adhesive layers for shielding against radioactive contamination

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 93-97

TOPIC TAGS: radioactivity, radioactive contamination, surface shielding, radiation shielding, polyethylene film, polyvinylchloride film, adhesive, roll film material, nuclear shielding

ABSTRACT: One of the types of films used for surface shielding is roll-film material with a non-drying, adhesive layer applied to one side. The use of films is said to simplify considerably the technology of gluing the surfaces to be protected, while eliminating the use of harmful and flammable solvents. As a result of experimental work, such roll-film materials for shielding purposes against radioactive contamination were developed on a polyethylene and polyvinylchloride base. The following considerations were considered

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016997

fundamental: 1) the formula of the base film must provide minimal sorption and easy desorption (deactivation) of radioactive contaminants; 2) the formula of the non-siccative glue must have good adhesion to various construction materials: concrete, metal, plaster; 3) the films with the adhesive layers must be capable of easy application to the surfaces to be shielded and, in case of necessity, easy removal and replacement. The authors discuss other specifications both of the films and of the adhesive glue layers, with special attention to a polyethylene film (0.1 - 0.14 mm in thickness), which may be washed free of radioactive contamination very easily, and an easily deactivated polyvinylchloride film (0.2 - 0.29 mm in thickness) of a specially selected formula. On the basis of experiments, the authors reached the following conclusions: 1) Polyethylene and polyvinylchloride films with an adhesive layer may be recommended for use, in working with radioactive materials, as temporary, easy-to-replace, shielding for vertical surfaces and for laboratory equipment, as a protection against radioactive contaminants and corrosion; 2) The formulas chosen for the base film provide deactivation of the protective shielding up to maximum permissible levels with mean levels of contamination. The polyethylene films showed particularly good deactivation capability; 3) The formula selected for the glue layer provides good strength

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016997

of adhesion of the films to metallic surfaces and satisfactory adhesion to cement and plastered surfaces, if these surfaces are prepared in accordance with certain recommendations discussed in the article. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 20Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: NP	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ZALESSKAYA, M.I.; LOGOTKIN, I.S.; MARFINA, A.M.; GUS'KOVA, N.P.; CHEKASINA, Ye.V.

Processing of sugar-beet molasses in the butyl alcohol-acetone production. Trudy TSNIISP no. 8:52-60 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Molasses) (Butyl alcohol) (Acetone)

GRI'KOVA, N.P.; DOGOTKIN, I.S.

Selecting the strain of the fodder yeast and additional nutrients in its growing on acetone-butyl mush. Ferm. i spirt. prom. 31 no.6:30-32 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

3

L 5298-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RPL WW/JW/RM
ACC NR: AP5025037 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0084/0084

AUTHORS: Kotrelev, V. N.; Opolovenkov, A. F.; Kalinina, S. P.; Kuznetsova, G. I.; Savina, M. Ye.; Gus'kova, O. I.; Nagornaya, Yu. F.; Akutin, M. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining grafted polymers. Class 39, No. 173949 [announced by State Scientific Research Institute of Plastics (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastmass)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 84

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, grafted polymer, plastic, monomer, vinyl, fluorine

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining grafted polymers by grafting vinyl polymers to fluorine-containing polymers in the presence of an initiator. Cerium ammonium nitrate is used as the initiator.

SUB CODE: MT, GC SUBM DATE: 11Feb63/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.743.41 66.097.3:546.39

0910693

OREKHOVICH, Vasiliy Nikolayevich; SHPIKITER, Vadim Olegovich; OPARIN, A.I., akademik, otv. red.; MATVEYENKO, T.A., red. izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Biological role, characteristics and structure of soluble collagenlike proteins (procollagens); read at the 18th annual Bakh Lecture on March 17, 1962]Biologicheskoe znachenie, svoistva i stroenie rastvorimykh kollagenopodobnykh belkov (prokollagenov); dolozheno na vosemnadtsatom ezhegodnom Bakhovskom chtenii 17 marta 1962 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 29 p. (Bakhovskie chteniia, no.18) (MIRA 15:12)
(Collagen)

BLYAKHER, Leonid Yakovlevich; OSIPOVA, L.S., red. izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Outline of the history of animal morphology] Ocherk istorii morfologii zhivotnykh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 262 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Morphology (Animals))

CHIZHIKOV, David Mikhaylovich; CHERNOV, A.N., red.; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Cadmium]Kadmii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 227 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Cadmium)

AGEYEVA, A.P.; AKSENOVA-CHERKASOVA, A.S., aspiranka; VELIKANOV, L.N., bibliotekar'; GAVVA, F.M.; GIRENKO, P.D., Geroy Sots. truda; GUBANOV, M.M., pensioner; GUS'KOVA, T.K., nauchnyy sotr.; DAVYDOV, A.G., prepodavatel'; DANILEVSKIY, V.V., prof., dvazhdy laureat Stalinskoy premii; DOVGOPOL, V.I., laureat Stalinskoy premii; YELOKHIN, M.F.; YERMAKOV, A.D.; IVANOV, V.G., prepodavatel'; KOVALEVICH, V.K.; KOVALEVSKAYA, Ye.S., zhurnalistka; PANKRATOV, A.G.; POPOVA, F.M.; URYASHOV, A.V.; FEDORIN, I.M., kand. ist. nauk; FILIPPOV, F.R.; CHUMAKOV, N.P.; SHEPTAYEV, K.T., zhurnalist; VAS'KOVSKIY, O.A., kand. ist. nauk, retsenzent; KULAGINA, G.A., kand. ist. nauk, retsenzent; GORCHAKOVSKIY, P.L., prof., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; BAKHMUTOVA, V., red.; SAKNYN', Yu., tekhn. red.

[Nizhniy Tagil]Nizhnii Tagil. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 294 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy krayevedcheskiy muzey (for Ageyeva, Gus'kova). 2. Zaveduyushchiy gorodskim otdelom narodnogo zdravookhraneniya, Nizhniy Tagil (for Velikanov). 3. Zaveduyushchiy gorodskim sel'skokhozyaystvennym otdelom goroda Nizhniy Tagil (for Gavva). 4. Nachal'nik upravleniya stroitel'stvom Sverdlovskogo sovnarkhoza (for Girenko). 5. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR, Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Danilevskiy).

(Continued on next card)

GUS'KOVA, T. M.

CHISTOV, G.V.; GUS'KOVA, T.M.; IOFFE, M.L., redaktor; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Interchangeable units and parts of automobiles] Vzaimozameniaemye agregaty i detali avtomobilei. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1954. 160 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Automobiles)

KANEVSKIY, L. O., Kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GUS'KOVA, T.V., (Moskva)

Francois Magendie, outstanding French physiologist; 100th anniversary of his death. Sov. med. 19 no.11:85-89 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(BIOGRAPHIES,
Magendie, Francois)

GUS'KOVA, V.A.

Causes of the relative increase in cases of recurrent typhus during recent years. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.9:115-118 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i infektsionnoy kliniki Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RELAPSIN FEVER, epidemiology,
in Russia (Rus))
(TYPHUS, epidemiol.
smae (Rus))

GUS'KOVA, V. G.

9.1-223 551.559.9:551.553.21

Bachurina, A. A. and Gus'kova, V. G., Issledovanie sukhoveia, nabliudavshegosia v iiune 1948 g. na iugo-vostoke Evropeiskoi Territorii SSSR. [An investigation of the dry winds observed in June 1948 over S.E. European U.S.S.R.] *Moscow. Tsentral'nyi Institut Prognozov, Trudy*, 46(73):64-78, 1956. 7 figs., 8 tables, 5 refs., eqs. DLC--An investigation of the course of development of the "Sukhovei" winds which prevailed from June 18 to June 28, 1948. The author analyzed synoptic charts, charts of pressure topography and emagrams. Atmospheric temperature changes to a height of 5 km above the earth's surface were studied by constructing stratification charts and calculating advection. Vertical motion produced by deviation of wind from the geostrophic and the effect of friction and vertical convection motions were calculated. Discussion, charts and data cover the following: magnitude of temperature and relative humidity in the "Sukhovei" zone at the earth's surface during June 1948, atmospheric processes caused by the "Sukhovei," area of origin and spread of "Sukhovei," mean ... velocity of convection and occurrence of cloudiness during the day in the "Sukhovei" zone, changes in air temperature and relative humidity produced by advection and dry adiabatic processes, temp., rise of westerly air over European S.S.R. during the "Sukhovei" period, etc. *Subject Headings:* 1. Sukhovei 2. Sukhovei effects 3. Vertical motion 4. U.S.S.R. *I.L.D.*

Card 1/1

GUS'KOVA, V.G.

Verifying N.S.Shishkin's method of forecasting thunderstorms and heavy showers. Trudy TSIP no.83:39-41 '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

(Weather forecasting)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/11 Public Health Nov. 57

3525. GUSKOVA V.N. Inst. of Hygiene, Leningrad. *The determination of the maximal permissible concentration of the outflow from the fur factories (Russian text) GIGIENA 1956, 3 (10-13)

The technological methods used in the tanning and staining of furs in the fur industry are presented. The outflowing waters underwent a sedimentation process, were then mixed with sewage water (10%) and were led out of the factory by a common outlet, to discharge into one of the city's rivers. The composition of the outflowing waters underwent considerable variations depending on the recurring cycles of the industrial process. Specimens were collected half-hourly and were then mixed before examination. The outflowing water was intensely coloured, had a specific smell and contained much sediment (298 mg./l.); pH 5.2. The water was rich in dissolved material, mostly mineral (90%), mainly NaCl. The chromium content was up to 46 mg./l. Dilution of the fluid to 1:100, 1:500, 1:1000 accelerated the autodecontamination from organic pollution. The mineralization was complete in about 30 days. The outflowing fluid had no bactericidal properties with regard to the saprophytic flora. When introduced into the stomach in animals, or applied to mucous membranes, skin, and even to wounds, it failed to produce any remarkable pathological changes. The author estimates, that the threshold dilution of the outflowing water in the fur factories released into the water reservoirs, constituting sources of drinking water, should be 1:1000. If water reservoirs fail to assure this degree of dilution it becomes necessary to clear the outflowing liquid before its release.

Popov - Moscow

Gus kova, V.N.

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Water treatment. Sewage water H-5

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5138

Author : Gus'kova V.N.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Substantiation of Maximum Permissible Concentration of Sewage Water of Fur Manufacture

Orig Pub : An.-Rom.-Sov. Ser. igiena si organiz. sanit., 1956, 11, No 6, 52-55

Abstract : A translation. See RZhKhim, 1957, 1788

Card : 1/1

GUS'KOVA, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik., BRAGINA, A.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Problem of hygienic characteristics of natural radioactivity of the soil [with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 23 no.10:32-36 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Instituta radiatsionnoy gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(SOIL,
natural radioactivity, hyg. characteristics (Rus))
(RADIOACTIVITY,
of soil, hyg. characteristics (Rus))

GUS'KOVA, V. N., BELYAYEV, I. I., [illegible]LIOKH, S. S.

"Hygienic evaluation of new methods of purifying drinking water."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

GUS'KOVA, V.N., kand. med. nauk; IOFAN, S.S., khimik

Conditions governing the discharge of purified effluents from ash pits of thermal electrical stations. Gig. i san. 24 no.4:74-76 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Instituta radiatsionnoy gigiyeny.
(SEWAGE,
purified effluents in electric stations (Rus))

L 6467-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) WW/DM
ACCESSION NR: AP5019819 UR/0089/65/019/001/0086/0089
621.039.58

AUTHOR: Ramzayev, P. V.; Belyayeva, I. A.; Gus'kova, V. N.; Ibatullin, M. S.; Konstantinov, Yu. O.; Nikolayev, S. P.; Oreshina, A. F.

TITLE: Radiation conditions near the VVR-M nuclear reactor

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 1, 1965, 86-89

TOPIC TAGS: argon, atmospheric contamination, radiation dosimetry, radiation hazard, radiation protection, Gamma background, radioactive waste disposal

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the determination of the concentration of radioactive waste in the atmosphere near research reactors. It is shown first that if the fuel-element cladding is hermetically sealed and the aerosols are effectively trapped, the radioactivity in the surrounding air is due for the most part to Ar^{41} (disregarding the very slight oxygen activity). The chemical inertness of the argon prevents its accumulation in the organism, its dangerous effects are due to its external γ radiation. This, on the other hand, facilitates its monitoring and prevention of harm to the population. The authors have measured the radioactive contamination of the air around the VVR-M reactor operating at 10 MW power, over an area of a 20-km radius around the reactor. No radioactive fission products,

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019819

which might appear if the fuel-element cladding is not hermetically sealed, were observed. The intensities of fallout of long-lived radioactive isotopes (total β activity and Sr^{90}) were the same near the reactor as in other control points, and were governed by global fallout conditions. The maximum γ-ray dose intensity was registered at distances 400 meters from the reactor chimney axis and amounted to 380 microrad/hr. Even under the worse conditions the limit of the maximum permissible dose (50 mber/yr) was about 1 km from the reactor on the windward side. The actual dose was much less. The authors reason that under the most stringent conditions, the permissible hourly dose intensity must not be exceeded in the guarded safety zone around the reactor, and point out that in the case of the VVR-M reactor the limit of hourly maximum dose intensity extends over distances 3--4 times larger than the limit of the maximum annual dose, and that future reactor designs must take this circumstance into account. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

nw

Card 2/2

TUSHINSKIY, G.K.; GUS'KOVA, Ye.F.; GUBAREVA, V.D.

[Snow recrystallization and the formation of avalanches] Perekristallizatsiia snega i vozniknovenie lavin. [Moskva] Izd-vo Moskovskogo univ., 1953. 114 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Snow) (Avalanches)

TUSHINSKIY, G. K., GUS'KOVA, YE. F., AND GUBAREVA, V. D.

Recrystallization of Snow and the Occurrence of Avalanches

The authors expound a procedure for and results of investigations into snow thicknesses of avalanche-dangerous portions for clarifying the processes governing the formation of weekly bound horizons of snow firms and deep hearfrost forming dangerous horizons of sliding. On experimental areas under natural condition they studied the temperature regime for 2 years, migration of water vapor, and changes in microstructure of the snow. They set up special experiments for studying the process of firnization of newly fallen snow and the evolution of bonds between the crystals by means of observations during the changes occurring in the same crystals over a period of several months. The results of the works showed the inescapableness of recrystallization of the snow thickness with course of time and confirmed earlier recommendation. (RZhGeol, No. 4, 1955) Uch. zap. Mosk. gor. ped. in-ta, 21, 1953, 43-69.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

L 06418-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/GD/GW

ACC NR: AT6021021 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0117/0124

AUTHOR: Gus'kova, Ye. G.

46
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: The nature of remanent magnetism in meteorites

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Nastoyashcheye i proshloye magnitnogo polya Zemli (The present and past of the earth's magnetic field). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 117-124

TOPIC TAGS: meteorite, remanent magnetism, earth magnetism, earth magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The author discusses various possible explanations for magnetism in meteorites reaching the earth. Some 270 meteorites, some of which contained up to 96% meteoritic iron and others contained no meteoritic iron at all were studied. In their magnetic properties, achondrites are analogous to the terrestial granites and granodiorites, while chondrites correspond to ultrabasic igneous rocks. Ferromagnetic analysis indicates the presence of only one magnetic substance--nickelian iron with a Curie point of 800°C. During cooling, its thermal hysteresis is on the order of 200°C. Stony and stony-iron meteorites display "soft" magnetism, such as can be induced in a small magnetic field of 1 to 10 oersted. Iron meteorites display "hard" magnetism, such as develops in strong magnetic fields of up to 300 oersted. Measurements made by

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L 06118-67

ACC NR: AP6021021

various rockets show that the earth's magnetism varies inversely as the cube of distance. The limit of the earth's field is taken at 10 terrestial radii. Therefore, meteorites cannot possibly encounter strong magnetic fields in the vicinity of the earth. Fields known to exist within the Galaxy are too weak (10^{-5} to 10^{-6} oersted). Some stars possess fields with intensities of several thousand oersted, but such an origin is hardly probable since most meteorites come from the Asteroid Belt. There remain two dynamic possibilities. One is that meteorites became magnetized during the explosion of the parent body. The second possibility is that meteorites became magnetized at the instant of their impact on the earth's surface. However, calculations show that this could have happened only in much weaker fields, i. e., of not more than 0.2 oersted. A possibility that the magnetization exhibited by meteorites is thermoremanent can also be discarded since meteorites falling through our atmosphere become heated only to the extent of 3-5 mm for the stony and 8-10 mm for the iron meteorites. Still some conclusions may be made on the basis of the present study. It is certain that meteorites do not pass through any intense magnetic fields or through regions of high temperatures on their way to earth. These conclusions are borne out by observations made by various rockets. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 03/ 08/ SUBM DATE: 21Sep65

Card 2/2

S/049/59/000/03/012/019

AUTHOR: Gus'kova, Ye. G.

TITLE: Paleomagnetic Investigations of the Sedimentary Rocks of the South East Turkmenia

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 460-464 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigation of the remanent magnetism of 200 samples of rocks was carried out by the All-Union Geological Institute. Magnetic susceptibility $\varkappa$ and the remanent magnetization I_r were measured with an astatic magnetometer. The distribution of magnetization in the samples is shown in Figs 1 and 2. In Fig 2 the mean directions are denoted by A and B for the paleogenic period and C for the neogenic period. Fig 3 shows the variations with depth of the angle of declination D in the paleogenic period. The results of investigations show that the positions of the magnetic pole in the periods

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S/049/59/000/03/012/019

Paleomagnetic Investigations of the Sedimentary Rocks of the South East Turkmenia

under discussion agree with those found by other investigators, as shown in Fig 4. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1958

Card 2/2

POCHTAREV, V.I.; GUS'KOVA, Ye.G.

Magnetic properties of meteorites. Geomag. i aer. 2 no.4:749-758 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR, Leningradskoye otdeleniye.
(Meteorites—Magnetic properties)

L 8619-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(d) Pe-5/Pae-2 AFWL/ASD(f)-2/
AFETR GW

ACCESSION NR: AR4038687 S/0269/64/000/003/0068/0068

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astron. Otd. vyp., Abs. 3.51.513

AUTHOR: Gus'kova, Ye. G.

TITLE: Magnetic properties of meteorites

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Magnetism gorn. porod i paleomagnetism. Krasnoyarsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1963, 35-48

TOPIC TAGS: meteorite, remanent magnetization, meteor matter, cosmogony

TRANSLATION: On the basis of a magnetic analysis of 270 samples of meteorites of different types the conclusion is drawn that the observed natural remanent magnetization of meteorites is represented by 2 components of different nature — an ideal component, apparently forming during the destruction of one or more parent planets and a thermoremanent component forming during the cooling of meteor matter in the magnetic field of the parent body. On the basis of two independent estimates the value of this field is of the order of 0.2 erg. Bibliography of 7 items. A. Ya.

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64 SUB CODE: AA, ES ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

GUS'KOVA, Ye.G.

Natural residual magnetism in stony meteorites. Geomag. i aer. 3 no.2:378-381 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR, Leningradskoye otdeleniye.

L 35029-65 EEC-4/EWG(v)/EWT(1)/EEC(t)/EWA(d) Pe-5/Pae-2 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5005195 S/0203/65/005/001/0126/0133

36
35
B

AUTHOR: Gus'kova, Ye. G.

TITLE: Investigation of natural remanent magnetization in siderites and siderolites

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 1, 1965, 126-133

TOPIC TAGS: meteorite, siderolite, siderite, natural remanent magnetization, geomagnetism, astrophysics, cosmogony

ABSTRACT: This paper reports on a detailed investigation of the magnetic properties of siderites and siderolites. The magnetic history of these meteorites and the conditions under which they fall to earth are such that, from a study of their natural remanent magnetization, it is possible to draw definite conclusions concerning physical conditions in space. It is noted that the physical properties of such meteorites have been given little study. Measurements of the natural remanent magnetization I_n and magnetic susceptability χ of 48 siderolites and 12 siderites indicates that meteorites have strong magnetic properties varying in wide limits from 0.05-0.3 CGS for I_n and 0.2-4.0 for χ. Unlike ordinary measure-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005195 O

ments of susceptibility, the samples investigated in this study had the form of plates and rectangles in most cases. A special apparatus was used for the magnetization studies:a magnetizing field was created in two coils with different constants and different diameters and a fluxmeter was used as a ballistic recorder. The results of measurements of the dependence of magnetization I on the external magnetizing field H_e in closed and open circuits are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. In some samples the true field H_i was only 20-33% of the external magnetizing field H_e. The derived curves make it possible to compute the demagnetization coefficient N using the formula

$$N = (I_{I-II})/H_e.$$

A table gives the values N and χ for a number of meteorites. A considerable number of magnetic parameters were determined for the investigated samples. For example, a thermomagnetic analysis of siderites gave the results shown in Fig. 2 of the Enclosure. Demagnetization curves for selected meteorites are shown and discussed. Information on normal magnetization and other parameters is also presented. As in the case of stony meteorites, it can be postulated that siderites acquired their magnetization during the formation of an original body having its own magnetic field of $\sim$0.47 oe. It is possible that meteorites belonging to

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L 35029-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005195

various gallium-germanium groups were associated with several bodies having their own magnetic fields of different intensity. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR, Leningradskoye otdeleniye (Leningrad Division, Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere and Radio Propagation, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Mar64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: ES, AA

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 3/5

L 35029-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005195

ENCLOSURE: 01

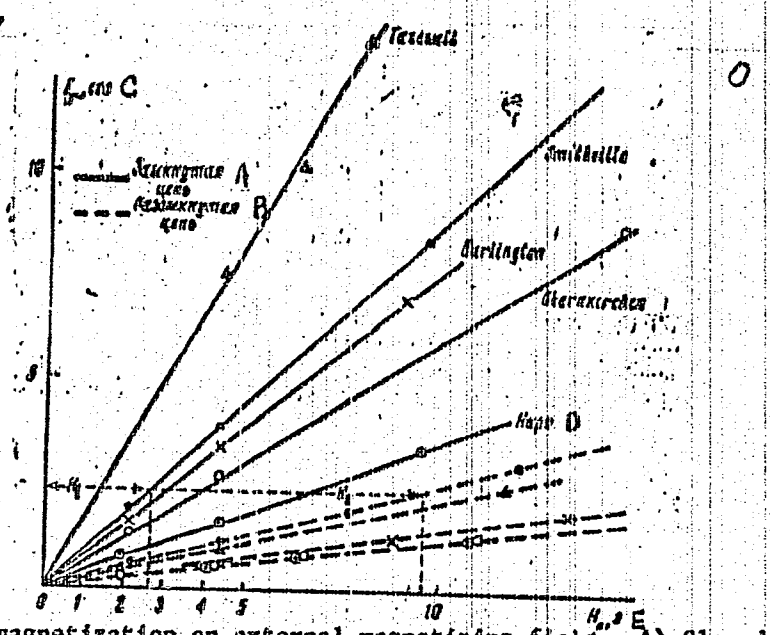

Figure 1. Dependence of magnetization on external magnetizing field. A) Closed circuit; B) open circuit; C) CGS; D) Niro meteorite; E) oe.

Card 4/5

L 35029-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005195 ENCLOSURE: 02

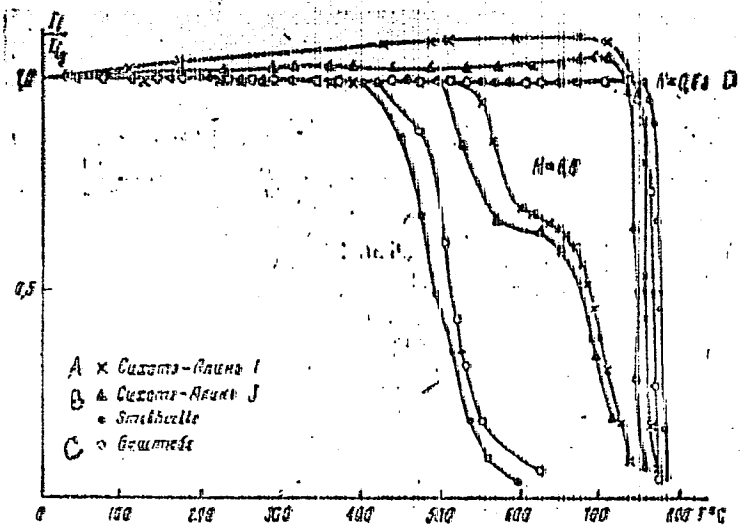

Figure 2. Thermomagnetic analysis of selected meteorites. A) Sikhote-Alin' 1; B) Sikhote-Alin'3; C) Bishchtyube; D) oe.

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L 40263-66 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GS/JD

ACC NR: AT6020806 SOURCE CODE: UR/2534/65/000/026/0060/0065

AUTHOR: Gus'kova, Ye. G. 63 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: The character of the spontaneous remanent magnetization of meteorites 13 15

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komitet po meteoritam. Meteoritika, no. 26, 1965, 60-65

TOPIC TAGS: meteorite, ferromagnetic material, spontaneous magnetization, alternating magnetic field, MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY, MAGNETIC PERMEABILITY

ABSTRACT: The author had measured the spontaneous remanent magnetization and magnetic susceptibility of 270 specimens of stony, iron, and iron-stony meteorites, and shows that meteorites have strong magnetic properties, the most magnetic being the iron meteorites and the least magnetic being achondrites, as could be expected by virtue of the different content of ferromagnetic material in different types of meteorites. In order to solve the problem of the ferromagnetic material present in meteorites when studying the nature of their magnetization, stony and iron meteorites were subjected to a thermomagnetic analysis. The obtained curves indicate the presence in meteorites of one ferromagnetic material, namely nickelous iron with a Curie point of about 800C. The curves of the thermomagnetic analysis do not re-

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veal the presence of magnetite, probably because its content was too small and did not have an effect on the magnetization process. The author dwells on the results obtained with the use of "magnetic purification" by an alternating magnetic field and temperature. The demagnetization curves obtained indicate the presence in stony meteorites of two types of magnetization of a different nature: "high-permeability" K_1 demagnetizing in small fields (5-30 Oe) and "low-permeability" magnetization J_2 stable in fields up to 300 Oe. This conclusion is confirmed by the change in direction of the vector of spontaneous remanence in arbitrary coordinates on a stereographic projection plotted by the method usually used in paleomagnetic works. The curves obtained for iron-stony meteorites also indicate the presence of the two types of magnetization. High-permeability magnetization is more frequently not observed for iron meteorites; the curves obtained are more probably typical for a single type of magnetization with a strong inner action of the grains of the ferromagnetic material. It is quite possible that the presence or absence of "high-permeability" magnetization in individual specimens of iron meteorites is associated with different conditions of their formation. Posing the question as to what is the nature and, consequently, the origin of the two different types of magnetization in meteorites, the author states that there can be only one conclusion based on the type of the demagnetization curves: "high-permeability" magnetization has an isothermal nature and the "low-permeability" magnetization has a thermoremanent (or chemical) nature. The information obtained on the character of the spontaneous remanence of meteorites is of interest both from the viewpoint of their origin and of studying the physical conditions existing in space.

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Evidently meteorites from the time of their formation until they struck the earth did not encounter alternating magnetic fields exceeding several oersted or high temperatures which could have an effect on their magnetization. These data should be taken into account when constructing any scheme of the origin of various types of meteorites. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 03,20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3 mlp

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USSR/Medicine - Measles and Whooping Cough FD-552

Card 1/1 Pub. 148 - 15/23

Author : Guslits, S. V.

Title : Several actual problems in the epidemiology of the most important childhood diseases. Report II. Concerning the problem of the seasonality of measles and whooping cough.

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 6, 39-49, Jun 54

Abstract : A detailed discussion is given of the seasonality of measles and whooping cough and of various factors bearing upon this problem. In accordance with the theories of Soviet epidemiology, the role of social conditions in this phenomenon is thoroughly investigated. The text is illustrated by eight graphs and a chart. No references are cited.

Institution : The Chair of Epidemiology (Head - Prof. I.I. Yelkin) of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

Submitted : May 21, 1953

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